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Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms.
A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spektator.*
Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*
The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*
The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*
The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

15. By Turns. One after another. They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*
The challenge to Demetrius shall belong; Menelaus shall sustain his under-long; Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*
By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TURBIDITY. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TURBOCOAT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*
Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtesy a turncoat. *Shaksp.*
TURNER. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*
Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*
TURNING. *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. I ran with headlong haste

Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*
TURNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subtlety.
So nature formed him, to all turnings of flights; that though no man had let goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidon.*

TURKISH. *n. f.* A white elegant root. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the point, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberous root. *Milt.*
November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peacock on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*
Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*

TURNPIKE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.] 1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.
2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*
TURNSTICK. *adj.* [turn and stick] Vertiginous; giddy. If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnstick. *Bacon.*

TURNSTOLE. *n. f.* [Heliotropium, Lat.] A plant. The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten segments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*
TURNSPIT. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. I give you joy of the report

That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A turnspit in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*

TURNSTILE. *n. f.* [turn and stile.] A turnpike. A turnstile is more certain Than, in events of war, dame Fortune.

Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way, The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*
TURPENTINE. *n. f.* [turpentina, Italian; terbinthinus, Lat.] The

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gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretch'd out my branches, Each Verticall grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacock on Drawing.*

TURQUOISE. *n. f.* See Turkois. One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquoise, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

TURPIDITY. *n. f.* [turpitude, Fr. turpitude, from turpis, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness. How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my turpitude Thou dost crown with gold. *Shakspere.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency. *South's Sermon.*

TURRET. *n. f.* [turreis, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. Discourse I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shakspere.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to a turret high, two ports between, That so he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise, And list her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope. Windsor Forest.*

TURRETED. *adj.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower. Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TURTLE. *n. f.* [turtile, Saxon; torterelle, French; tortarella, Italian; turtur, Latin.] 1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks: When turtles tread. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*
We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shak.*
Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xv. a.*
Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their wings.

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise. TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt. Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the most high?

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was sent, should restrain her. Tush, tush, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Comden's Remains.*
Tush never tell me, I take it much unkindly

That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse, As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shak.*
TUSK. *n. f.* [tusk, Saxon; tesken, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes.

The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*
As two boars, With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

A monstrous boar Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*
TUSKED. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks. Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to rear.

Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Greus.*
TUSSECK. *n. f.* [diminutive of tuss.] A tuft of grass or twigs. The first is remarkable for the several tussucks or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round.

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with tush.] A particle noting contempt. Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shak.*
Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shaksp.*

TUTANAG. *n. f.* Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang.

TUTELAGE. *n. f.* [tutelle, tutelage, Fr. tutela, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian. If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his tutelage belongeth to the king. *Dryden.*

He accompanied the ambassador with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according to his right

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right of feignery or tutelage; dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TUTELARY. *adj.* [tutela, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the tutelary spirits, will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelary goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These tutelary genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*
But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care, Sure I may plead a little to your grace:

Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates, When I remov'd the tutelary fates. *Dryden.*
Ye tutelary gods who guard this royal fabric. *Race.*

TUTOR. *n. f.* [tutor, Lat. tuteur, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor. When I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,

The tutor and the feeder of my riots; Till then I banish thee from pain of death. *Shaksp.*
Ah, tutor, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shaksp.*
When nobles are the tailors tutors;

No hereticks hunt but wenches suiters A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stop'd his tutor, saying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd With liberal arts to cultivate his mind: He sought a tutor of his own accord, And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*
No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a tutor. *Watts.*

TO TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To instruct; to teach; to document. This boy is forest born, And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies by his uncle.

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being tried and tutor'd in the world. *Shaksp.*
The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely tutored by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity. I hardly yet have learn'd T'insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee: Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me To this submission. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*
TUTORAGE. *n. f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a tutorage. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
TUTORESS. *n. f.* [from tutor.] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelity shall be your tutress. *Moore's Fawcett.*
TUTTY. *n. f.* [tutia, low Lat. tutie, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainslie.*

TUTSAR, or parkleaves. *n. f.* [andrusseman, Lat.] A plant. Tut. *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek; And then thou kemp'st the tuzzes on thy cheek; Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [tween, between, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously. 'Tis not the trial of a woman's war, The bitter clamour of two eager tongues, Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us twain.

Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Too intricate 't' unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Of my condition take no care; It fits not; thou and I long since are twain.

When old winter split the rocks in twain; He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Milton.*
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woful cackling cry with horror heard.

TO TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. A thousand twanging instruments Will hum about mine ears. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

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His quiver o'er his shoulders Phoebus threw, His bow twang'd, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*
With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high; And every accent twang'd with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The twanging bows Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*
Sounds the tough horn and twangs the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

TO TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. A swaggering accent sharply twang'd off, gives manhood approbation. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TWANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sharp quick sound. They by the found and twang of nose, If all be found within, disloile. *Butler's Hudibras.*
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as, Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice. If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for high rhetoric. *South's Sermons.*

He has such a twang in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used. There's one, the best in all my quiver, Twang! thro' my very heart and liver.

TWANGLING. *adj.* [from twang.] Contentiously noisy. She did call me rascal, fiddler, And twangling jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shak.*

TO TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from twang.] To make to sound. A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with twanking of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

TWAS. Contracted from it was. If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryd.*
TO TWATTLE. *v. n.* [schwatzen, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. It is not for every twattling gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN. Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quit it clove his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Q.*

TWAYBLADE. *n. f.* [Ophris, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

TO TWEAG. *v. a.* [It is written tweag by Skinner, but tweak by other writers; twacken, German.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers. Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across, Tweaks me by the nose.

To rouse him from lethargic dump, He tweak'd his nose. *Butler.*
Look in their face, they tweak'd your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous TWAK. *n. f.* distress. A low word. This put the old fellow in a rare tweague. *Arbutnot.*

TO TWEEDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence deriv'd.] To handle lightly. It seems in the following passage misprinted for tweedle. A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had tweedled into the service. *Addison.*

TWEEDZERS. *n. f.* [tweez, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaus in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [twelfea, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve. He found Elifha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the twelfth. *1 Kings. xix. 9.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one twelfth were copper, and eleven twelfths silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWELFTHIDE. *n. f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. Plough-munday, next after that twelfthide, Bids out with the plough. *Tuss. Husb.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [twelf, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six. Thou hast beat me out twelve several times. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all, From twelve to twenty.

Shak. What